A CORRUPT COMBINE.

Railrogues, Jobbers and Robbers in League to Defeat Honest Legislation.

A REPETITION OF PAST SHAMES.

The Legislature in the Toils of the Monop oly Anaconda.

PLOTS AND COUNTER PLOTS.

Aggressive Forces Brought to Bear Upon

the Weak-Kneed and Venal. HOW THE CHARTER WAS KNIFED.

The House Refers the Bill to the Judiciary

Committee for Dissection.

STERLING'S REGULATION PLAN

A Monopolistic Victory in the Senate by the Lieutenant Governor Deciding in Their Favor on

a Tie Vote.

A Disgraceful Situation. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-The action of this railroad ridden legislature in both houses will, I trust, vindicate me of the charge so loudly made by the reputed organs of the cornorate monopolies that I had made a corrupt and selfish deal with the railway managers to drop legislation which would afford relief to the people for the sake of carrying through the Omaha charter bill. The positive stand which Senators Lininger and Tzschuck have taken in the senate within the past two days in support of railway regulation bills which are bitterly opposed by the lobby of the rail roads affords proof that they werenot traded off by me as had been repeatedly asserted by the unprincipled newspaper hessians. On the other hand, the desperate dash made by railroad strikers, under the immediate command of the managers, to get control of the charter by sidetracking it into the judiciary committee, exposes the knavery and hypocrisy of the gang who have been shouting, "sell out!" Thurston and Charley Green engineered this brigandage on the

floor of the house, white Mr. Fitch, of the Northwestern, was in the cloak room. Being at Omaha during the day, I have only been able since my return to-night to gather fragmentary reports of the plot and the means and methods used to carry it into effect. I am reliably informed that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed within the last forty-eight hours between the railroads and the parties interested in all the big and little jobs and steals that are now pending in both houses. To this dangerous combination have been annexed those who are auxious to get through bills locating public institutions. It is asserted to-night in the hotel lobby that both houses are now within the toils of the railroad anaconda. which is tightening its embrace and will repeat this session what it has done during the past ten years: Pull through enormous jobs and extravagant appropriations, and kill off decent legislation in the public interest. If

anything, this legislature is destined to receive more curses and go down, if such a thing could be, with Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Colfax, Keekley, greater disrepute than any of its predecessors. There are many brave, honest and true men among them, and their struggle for the right deserves the highest com mendation. But they are powerless to stem the tide of corruption and resist the aggress ive forces brought to bear upon the weak kneed and venal. It is an unequal struggle which could only be averted by bringing the villains who are doing the criminal work to

answer before the bar of the two houses of the legislature.

Incidentally, let me add that the railroad shysters give as a reason for switching the Omaha charter into the judiciary con mittee that they feared that the compromise amendments agreed upon last week by the Douglas delegation would be repudiated at my instance, and the bill pass as it came from the senate with railroad taxation in it. This is about on a par with the canard published in an Omaha paper that the tie-up made between Van Wyck, myself and Charles Francis Adams had been sacredly maintained by all parties to the con-Thurston's candidacy for United States senator ought to have exploded that story, and his course with regard to the charter certainly does not leave standing room for the fellows who have hounded me dur ing the past two weeks for an alleged sell-out. The truth is, however, that therewas no disposition to violate any agreement made by disposition to violate any agreement made by the Douglas delegation with the sitizens' committee, and nobody knew that fact better than the railroad managers. They had invented this story, as they have the numberless fabrications, for the purpose of getting members of the legislature who are not conversant with the facts into voting with them and placing the charter they can use it as a club over the heads of the Douglas delegation. E. ROSEWATER.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.—|Special Telegram to the BEE.]—By a vote of 40 to 46, the house of representatives departed from precedent this morning and referred the Omaha charter bill to the committee on judiciary. It was done by disgraceful lobbying on the floor of the house by Charley Green and George Crawford. Both went through the aisles urging members on whom they have the sinch, that they should support a motion to be made by Mr. Peters to refer senate file No 54 to the committee on indicary. When the bill was read a second time Mr. Peters sprang to his feet, and almost simultaneously Mr. Whitmore rose, but the chair recognized Mr. Wilsey, who moved that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee, Mr. Smyth to the judiciary committee. Mr. Smyth moved an amendment that the bill go to the committee on cities and towns. He said: "Mr. speaker, I must express my utter surprise at this, although it express my utter surprise at this, although it was whisphered last evening that it would be attempted. I was therefore aware that a movement of this kind was on foot. We have seen a most disgraceful spectacle this morning. We have seen railroad attorneys on the floor of this house. We have seen a lobbyist, one whose name is indicative of the lowest qualities of manhood, passing up and down these aisles, whipping in members to vote for this outrageous motion. If this bill is referred to the committee on judiciary, undue and unholy influences will be used to defeat it. Why should this bill be referred to the committee on judiciary. this bill be referred to the committee on ju-diciary when we have just referred the Lin-coln charter bill to the committee on cities and towns? Why not this bill? Behind this motion is a purpose to kill the Omaha charter bill.

Mr. Tingle of Brown county, who told me a few weeks ago that he had been watching the other members get a slice of the pic and that he was satisfied honest legislation was a failure, made an attack on the charter bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and insisted that it should be referred to the judiciary committee where there were lawyers who could remedy this.

Mr. Horst said that the object of referring this charter bill to the committee on judiciary this charter bill to the committee on judiciary was plain. It was a scheme, a very evident scheme. If the members were to be hood-winked and fooled, it was time that the house hould by rid of the yampires who openly

and shamelessly go about in the aisles and suck the life blood from every honest law.

Mr. Whitmore said: "There is no doubt as to the object of this ruse. Such a motion as was made by the gentleman from Boone is without a precedent in the annals of chicanery. The charter bill was drawn by one of the best attorneys in the state, the city attorney of Omaha. An attorney of state and national renown, Judge Savage, has given it as his legal opinion—an opinion well worth having, because it was prompted by care for the interest he has in Omaha—that the provisions of the charter are the provisions of the charter are all constitutional. This motion is unfair to the bill, unfair to the people of Omaha. It is a move to kill the

Mr. Raymond of Lancaster county rose to Mr. Raymond of Lancaster county rose to defend the committee on cities and towns from the insults which was covertly thrust at them. He said it is a direct insult to that committee to take the bill away from it and transfer it to the judiciary. The committee on cities and towns is composed of representative men and lawyers who are qualified to discuss and decide upon the provisions of this charter and who would be glad to call in the members of the judiciary committee should their legal advice be needed. When I see members of the judiciary committee lobbying to get the bill into their hands I am sure there is something rotten in Denmark.

their hands I am sure there is something rotten in Denmark.

Mr. Fox of Dawson county, whom Green had been whispering to just before, made a specious argument in favor of referring the bill to the judiclary.

Mr. Tracev hoped the house would not be guilty of discourtesy in taking this bill away from the committee on cities and towns.

Mr. Heimrod said the Douglas county delegation were a unit in favor of having the bill.

gation were a unit in favor of having the bill referred to be proper committee—cities and towns—and asked only common courtesy

from the house,

Mr. Fuller, the Gage county egotist, avowed that he had been studying the charter bill. that he had been studying the charter bill. He was only part way through it. It was evident to him that the bill should be amended by a lawyer. The judiciary committee was composed of lawyers.

Mr. Jeary—I am on the side of fair play. The delegation from Douglas county are unanimous in desiring that this bill be retreated to the siles and the same and the sides are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same

unanimous in desiring that this bill be re-terred to the cities and towns committee. It is no more than right it should go there.

Mr. Young—As one of the members of the Douglas county delegation 1 hope this bill will go to no other committee except that of cities and towns. The arguments made concerning this bill going to the committee on judiciary can be made concerning nearly every bill. The only object in referring it to the judiciary committee is to kill it.

Mr. Raymond—If the house undertook to

Mr. Raymond—If the house undertook to take a bill properly belonging to the committee of which the gentleman from Gage (Fuller)

is chairman, he would be so enraged that the house would not hold him. This move is an insult to the committee on cities and towns. Mr. Andres—The motion was not made in good faith. I protest against diverting the bill from its usual channel.

Mr. Fuller again expatiated upon the great oversion of constitutionality he invariand to mestion of constitutionality he imagined to

be connected with the bill.

Mr. Smyth asked him, "Why did you then yote just now to refer the Lincoln charter bill to committee on cities and towns." Mr. Fuller—The Omaha charter gives more powers than the Lincoln charter does. Mr. Smyth-Have you ever read the Lin-

Mr. Smyth—Have you ever read the Lincoln charter bill?

Mr. Fuller flushed, stammered and the house laughed at his chagrin. He could not answer "yes" truthfully, and he did not dare say "no." His confusion was, however, so palpably a negative answer that Mr. Andres said: "In view of that then how do you dare to make the assertion you have made?"

Mr. Tingle again attacked the bill and as-

serted that it should be referred to a committee of lawyers. During his remarks Mr. Andres excitedly

During his remarks Mr. Andres excitedly advanced and pointing his hand at Tingle exclaimed: "We support that charter for the enemies it has made."

Mr. Casper called for the yeas and nays, the motion being lost by a voic of 14 to 15. Following is the vote in detail:
Yeas—Bonesteel, Brown, Burnham, Campbell, Conger, Heartwell, Kent, Llinn, Majors, McNamar, Moore, Shervin, Snell, Vandemark.

lininger, Meiklejohn, Roboins, Schminke Sprick, Sterling, Tzschuck, Wright. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

The members of the senate who sincerely want effective legislation against railway dis-crimination and extortion, compelled the opposition to show its hvnd to-day upon con-sideration of senate file 41, which has been recommitted three times when up for passage It is perhaps pretty well known that this bill provides for the unconditional repeal of the railroad commission, and that the railway wing of the senate does not want the present commission abolished. The railway lobby was on hand in full force in the senate to-day, some of the railway attorneys sitting by the weaker senators holding a club ove their heads and dictating their votes. Imme diately after adjournment to-day noon heard Mr. Casper declare that the insolence of these hirelings was becoming unbearable They know better than to tackle him, but he sees their handiwork all around him. He said: "When I see these paid attorneys han ing over the members and bringing pressure upon them, I feel like taking a club and cleaning out the whole outilt. They are all very nice gentlemen to meet here, and if I desired, I suppose I could go with them and see the bear dance, as I understand some of my friends do. But who pays their expenses here to pry upon and besmirch the senators. The people are made by the railways to pay for the luxury. These hirelings will smile upon and flatter you now, but after the ses-sion they will dainn you to your face. These are the men who say to the outraged shipper, 'Now, shut your mouth, d—n you, or w will ruin your business.' I can name man a man whose business has been thus ruined and others whose protests have been smoth and others whose process have been shoundered through threats by these cappers of utter ruin of their private business.

It was not strange at all that the lieutenant governor would decide the tie standing yote in favor of recommitting the bill to repeal

in favor of recommitting the bill to repeal the commission, but a fatal mistake was made in the friends of the measure not calling for the yeas and nays. If Mr. Schminke had not received word that the railroads would build a bridge at Nebraska City he probably would have voted, but some one has induced him to believe that if the amendment of Mr. Sterling passes the bridge would not be built. He certainly should not let such transparent promises influence his action at a decisive moment.

Mr. Moore showed himself to be somewhat thin-skinned on the subject of railway legis.

thin-skinned on the subject of railway legis lation, and the statements of Mr. Casper seemed to gall him perceptibly, probably be cause they were logical and unanswerable

Mr. Moore, however, made a good showing from a railroad point of view. To-day's scrimmage showed conclusively

from a railroad point of view.

To-day's scrimmage showed conclusively that the railroads have got their hands on the throat of the senate, and that no legislation against them will be permitted. Monday morning will be only a repetition of to-day, with probably the railroad gang recruited. Seventeen senators agreed to stand by Mr. Sterling's amendment, but two of them weakened when the fight was on.

Mr. Moore moved that the senate go into committee of the whole, seconded by Mr. Conger, which was lost by a vote of 12 to 15.

Mr. Meiklejohn said that there seemed to be some misunderstanding of the amendment made by the gentleman from Fillmore, to amend senate file 41. It was not perhaps known to the senate that a committee of the house and a committee of the senate had a joint meeting, and the result was this amendment, but the committee did not agree to be bound by it. The amendment was compiled from the bill introduced by the speaker in the senate and one by Mr. Agec in the house, and amendments by the gentleman from Fillmore. He saw plainly from the movements that took place in the senate relative to the repeal of the commission that if those movements were repeated it would be impossible to get a bill of any kind through the senate in time to be passed by the house, as there only remain nine days. He told the joint committee that while there were objections in his mind to house roil 192 gotten up by them he would not let his personal feeljoint committee that while there were objections in his mind to house roll 192 gotten up by them he would not let his personal feetings bias any legislation which is equitable. With that idea he consented to the bill as compiled, provided it should be effective. The committee in the house had reported favorably upon the bill last night and a movement is on foot to make it a special

Mr. Brown said he was a member of the committee but knew nothing of the bill. He had been absent, Mr. Meiklejohn said the sub-committe was

appointed with a like committee of the house to consider these two bills and agree on a substitute. The gentleman from Clay was chairman of the committee. The speaker did not know how it could be reported back to the schafe unless it came through that commit-tee. This sub-committee compiled the bill, taking the features of the house roll and senate file. The bill was reported by order of that committee under the title of house roll

Mr. Heartwell explained the progress of Mr. Heattwell explained the progress of the bill through the joint or sub-committees.

Mr. Meiklejohn had carefully compared this bill with the two bills from which it was compiled, and noted the amendments added by the gentleman from Filimore, which he fully explained to the senate, showing wherein the different from a continuous additional from the continuous districts. it differed from and improved upon his bill (151), and also that it conformed with the constitution of the state and the demand of the people for just and equitable railway legislation. He concluded as follows: "I am convinced, as I was convinced two weeks ago, that unless bill 41 came up the only obago, that unless bill 41 came up the only object in postponing it was a movement to leave it till the close of the session. An effort is now made by the gentleman from Fillmore to give this bill precedence on the file for consideration. If that is not done I venture to say that, so far as this body is concerned, unless we can reach house roll No. I there can be no further action which will result in any effective legislation on this subject. I do not want to take one single step that will be not want to take one single step that will be detrimental to the railroads, but I believe that the railroads of the state ought not to object to anything that we would consider that would be equitable between them and the people. If that be true, I can see no objec-tion to this going in as an amendment. If it is not done, we have but one more thing to is not done, we have but one more thing to

is not done, we have but one more thing to do, and that is to pass house roll No. 1. The railway commission has not met with favor by the people of the state. The law was passed in such a condition that the commission had no power to make it effective. The commission has done some good, but its powers are too limited. Let us say right here and now, are we going to do anything or nothing. We should not filibuster on this question. I am ready to settle it one way or the other. I shall favor no move whatever whereby consideration will be stopped. Now I sincerely hope the senate will consider the amendment of this bill. If there is anything objectionthis bill. If there is anything objection-le let us cut it out, pass the bill and send it Calls for the question brought Mr. Moore to

his feet. He made a long defense of the railways, quoting the figures of the railroad commission as the basis of his remarks. He commission as the basis of his remarks. He objected to the amendment being sprung upon the senate without having been read on three separate days. The fact that a few cases of extortion had been shown was no cause for the charge that the railroads were robbing the people. There was some difference between discrimination and robbery. The attempt to foist this amendment upon the senate was a greater offense against the usage of the senate than his side of the question had ever been guilty of. He advocated more time in the consideration of the question. He did not know what bill 192 contained, neither did half the senators. He hoped the senate would not do an injustice to the railroads by passing a bill without in-vestigation. The cases of extortion elted were principally upon business to points without the state which this legislature could not control.

not control.

Mr. Cooper followed with a most scathing denunciation of he railroads. He completely annihilated the fi ures quoted by Mr. Moore, and stated that the railroad commissioners had admitted to him that the figures were incorrect, and that it was impossible to get correct figures from the was impossible to get correct figures from the rallroads. He showed the average cost of building railroads in Nebraska to be less than \$11,000 per mile, and reproduced his statement printed in the Bee a few days statement printed in the Ber, a few days since, showing the railroads' igures of actual cost of building, the greatest discrepancy being \$19,000 per mile by the Missouri Pacific and \$87,000 per mile by the Union Pacific. He held that the B. & M. and Union Pacific railways had been donated lands which averaged over \$11,000 per mile, showing that the people had given them the entire cost of construction. The cost of all repairs made each successive year was put in the statements of the railways as permanent investment. He backed his statements with vestment. He backed his statements with conclusive proof. Their earnings on actual investment were shown to be in some cases eight times the amount given to the commi sion. His remarks had a depressing effect upon the opposition, as he sent their argu-ments home so forcibly that they dare not at-

tempt to refute his assertions.

The question was again called for and the amendment of Mr. Sterling read the second Mr. Majors took up the same strain of Mr Moore that he was asked to vote on a bill that he knew nothing about. The state con-

stitution and rules of the senate specified the manner in which a bill—should—come before the legislature and be passed upon. The proposed action would ignore those authoritie entirely. He moved that the bill be referred o the committee of the whole.

Mr. Robbins protested against the delay such a motion would cause. Delay was the sole purpose of the railroads. It was just what they wanted. In one instance they say, "Don't repeal this commission law, because

it will leave the people without railway legis latio," and when other legislation is a tempted they seek to delay it until the close Mr. Schminke said he was ready to vote

for the abolition of the railway commission, but he would like to have this matter post-poned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, He would not vote for the amendment on final passage if an opportunity were not at forded him to read the bill. He would vote with the friends of the amendment to-day under that condition. Mr. Majors' motion was then voted upon

resulting in a tie which the lieutenant-gov ernor promptly dec.ded, referring the bil with the ameadment back to the committee of the whole After a little routine business had been transacted. Mr. Sterling moved that his amendment and senate file 41 be ordered printed and that its consideration be made the special order for Monday morning at 10 o'clock, which was carried, and the senate adjourned.

adjourned. Senate Proceedings.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 17 .- Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-The senate met at 10:15,

President Meiklejohn in the chair. Mr. Sterling said: "I presume that the unfinished pusiness will be taken up, the reading of the The Chair-"The secretary will read."

After one section had been read, Mr. Snell said: "I rise to a point of order. It is that the order of business has been laid down in the manual and I insist on the regular order. It would be necessary to proceed outside the regular order as laid down in the manual to suspend the rules. This is one of the standsuspend the rules. This is one of the stand-ing rules of the senate which covers the man-ner of proceeding and all business of the sen-ate. We cannot proceed in a dif-ferent manner without suspending the rules. I know what the lieutenant governor said on this point, but that was only the ruling of the chair on that day and

there was no objection made, but where an objection is made, it would be necessary to suspend the rule which we have adopted."

The Chair—The chair would rule that the point of order is not well taken. The precedent set by the chair is that business will be taken up where it was left off. I non ade taken up where it was left off. Upon ad journment we were upon the adoption of the report. The secretary will proceed,
Upon the bill being read, Mr. Sterling said:
"Mr. President, it is not necessary to renew my motion for the adoption of this amendment as made last night."

The Chair — That motion is before the house.

Mr. Sterling—The amendment which I offered covers all the ground that was desired by the friends of the commissioner system. It creates such a board and defines their duty, requires them to make and publish schedules of rates for freight and passenger traffic, which the railroads are compelled to be governed by and violation will subject the corporations to heavy penalties. The bill provides against unjust discrimination and extertion, and seeks to prohibit pooling. It gives power to the commissioners to hear complaints, pass seeks to prohibit pooling. It gives power to the commissioners to hear complaints, pass apon them, enter up their ruling and enforce their ruling by proper action in the courts. If makes it the duty of the attorney general and county attorneys to prosecute all cases aris-ing under its provisions for each viola-tion on the part of corporations." The speaker reviewed the situation at length, hapling that the people decomposispeaker reviewed the situation at length, holding that the people demanded legislation that would afford relief, and that the provisions of the bill were in accord with

the state constitution with reference to the

of laws to prevent discrimination by railways.

Mr. Robbins spoke upon the necessity for such a law as proposed. If the members who had expressed a desire for railroad legislation were sincere they could now redeem their pledges. He greatly favored the provisions of Mr. Sterling's amendment, and honed it would prevail.

Mr. Snell interposed the same objection as given in my dispaten last night, and moved that senate file 41 be recommitted to committee of the whole.

The vote on adopting Smyth's amendment was:

was: Yeas—Andres, Bullard, Bentley, Bick, Cameron, Cannon (who had been approached

Cameron, Cannon (who had been approached by Charley Green ten, minutes before, and told him to go away from him), Cole, Cralg, Dempster, Diller, Eisley, Ellis, Ewing, Gamble, Gilmore, Harrison, Hayden, Heimrod, Horst, Jeary, Keiper, Kenney, Lord, Matthieson, McConaughey, Minnix, Overton, Raymond, Rief, Satchel, Schwab, Simms, Simanek, Smyth, Tracy, Turner, Tyson, Underhill, Watson, Whitmore, Wilson, Wolenweber, Yntzy, Young, Harlan, Nays—Abrahamson, Agee, Aiken, Alexander, Andrews, Babcock, Balley, Baird, Bowman, Brown, Caldwell, Cope, Crane, Fenton, Fox, Frantz, Fuchs, Fuller, Gafford, Garvey, King, Latta, Liesveld, Marshall, McCann, McGrew, McKenna, Newton, Newcomer, Nichol, Norris, Pemberton, Peters, Randall, Russell, Slater (who made a hypocritical explanation on the ground that the committee on cities and towns are overworked). Sullivan, Sweet, Thornton, Tingle, Truesdell, van, Sweet, Thornton, Tingle, Truesdell, Veach, Wardlaw, Wetherald, White, Wil-helmsen, Wilsey, Wright. The motion to refer to the judiciary com-

mittee was then adopted.

Bills were passed as follows:
Giving school trustees added powers to establish district high schools.

To punish pocket-picking.

To make counties or townships liable for

To make counties or townships made to damage to property or injuries to persons from defective bridges and highways.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The final consideration of bills was re-The final consideration of bills was resumed as soon as the house reconvened in the afternoon. The following were passed: To pay Ezra Leonard Smith \$17,172.83 which was obtained by the state from the estate of Leonard H. Smith, of Fort Calhoun, Washington county, who died intestate, Ezra Leonard Smith has established his relationship to the deceased Smith.

Allowing any sub-contractor or person to file record of work or material furnished on any building sixty days the raffer, such sub-

any building sixty days thearafter, such sub-contractor or person to have a lien on the property of the contractor does not pay.

The senate bill limiting railroad passenger fare to 3 cents per mile and permit 200 pounds of baggage was passed and now goes to the governor for his; signature. Mr. Bentley be-came choleric and when his name was called said: "The other day was sent the whole said: "The other day we spent the whole forenoon discussing the question, of that ad-ditional lifty pounds of baggage (150 pounds ditional fifty pounds of baggage (150 pounds being now carried) and decided against making the baggage any heavier. Now, because this bill comes in from the senate, we vote on it like a lot of sheep. I am sick of such inconsistency. The people of this state are not calling for a reduction in passenger rates. Those who travel can afford to pay their fare. What the people want is cheaper freight rates, That is the business we ought to get to. I vote no."

To provide for the registration of judgments against counties.

To provide for the erection of a building for the university of Nebraska, for the practical

the university of Nebraska, for the practical and scientific instruction of the industrial classes and for instruction in the mechanic arts, and to appropriate money for that pur pose and to authorize the board of regents to creet the building. It appropriates \$50,000. To amend the law providing for the issu-ance of school district bonds.

ance of school district bonds.

To prevent the acquiring of title to lands in the state of Nebraska, or the descent thereof to non-resident aliens; to provide for the estate escheating to the estate, and for payment to the heirs of an equitable sum for it. (The negative votes were by Frantz, Hayden, Heimrod, Miller, Overfon, Watson, White and Wolenweber. They do not believe the bill constitutional.)

Relating to the rurchase, lease and sales.

Relating to the purchase, lease and sale of railroads in certain cases. (It is for the benefit of the Rock Island railroad, placing it on the same basis as other railroads in the state.) OTHER BUSINESS.

The bill providing for warming railroad coaches by steam, hot water or hot air was reported with a recommendation for passage, The bill to establish a state board of health The bill to establish a state board also the was indefinitely postponed, as were also the total to the bills: To define the eligibility of following bills: To apprehe of 10,000 inhabit county judges in countles of 10,000 inhabit ants; amending the lien law; to regulate the fees of county officers, establishing "maximum rates;" to provide for separate taxation of the mortgagor and mortgagee's interest in real estate; to amend the usur law; to provide for loaning money lying idle in the treasuries of the several counties amending the tax law; to compel assessors to swear to an iron-clad oath; the senate bil elating to cities and towns under 5,000 in

The favorable report of the committee of the whole upon the bill establishing two normal schools was adopted and next. Tues-day designated as the time when the location

will be settled upon.

The report of the committee on public lands and buildings was submitted. It was read and ordered printed. The house then went into committee of the

whole. Mr. Smyth in the chair, upon the bills providing for appropriations for charitable The first bill was for erection nstitutions. and furnishing a main building at the Ne braska institution for the blind, at an expense of \$15,000. A motion was made that the committees should recommend the bill for passage. This was headed off by a motion by Mr. Whitmore that the committee should arise. He alleged as his reason that the re-port of the committee on public lands and buildings should first be printed. The mo-tion carried, 56 in the affirmative. The house again went into committee, Mr. Synth in the chair, and took up the general file. The first enactment was the joint reso-

lation proposing an amendment to the con-stitution, making the legislative term sixty days and the pay of members \$5 per day. It

was recommended for passage.

To amend section 5% of the code of civil procedure, to the effect of enforcing the requirement of a transcript by the supreme court, and repealing the requirement of an abstract. The bill was recommended for passage. passage. The committee rose and the house ad-

Burglars at Auburn.

AUBURN, Neb., Feb. 17,-[Special to the BEE.]-Burglars entered the saloon kept by 11. Bramwell last night and secured about \$2 in small change. They then visited the saloon kept by C. Rhode, and made off with about \$2 in cash. No liquor was taken at either place. They next visited C. H. Willard's hardware store and secured a lot of notes and other valuable papers, some of notes and other valuable papers, but nocket knives, and other small articles, but no money. They also broke into the post-office and a drug store at South Auburn. The only clue to the burnlars is a fur cap left at only clue to the burglars is a fur cap left at one of the saloons, and a brace and bit left at

Suicide at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 17.-Burger Bros. hardware store was the scene of a suicide shortly after : 10 o'clock this morning. stranger named Albert Fosburger walked into the store and, purchasing a revolver loaded it and immediately blew out his brains before his purpose was discovered. Fosburger is a German and formerly resided at Chattsworth, Ill., where he has a brother living. A telegram was sent to the latter an-nouncing the suicide. No cause for the rash act is known.

Thieving Tramps Arrested.

WYMORE, Neb., Feb. 17.—[Special to the BEE.]—William Hackler, city marshal, arrested two tramps last night for breaking into the residence of Mr. Moore, residing northeast of here, and stealing money, a watch, and the residence Tues are conrevolver, and other articles. They are con-dent that the right parties are arrested, al-though nothing but the money was found upon them. Their trial will come off tomorrow.

Faith Did Not Heal.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., Feb. 17 .- | Special to the BEE, |-To-day the two-year-old child of J. O. Wilson, which has been under the faith cure treatment of Mrs. Stevenson, of Beatrice, died. This is the second death within a week of patients under this lady's treatment, Mrs. William Egbert having also died, and being burial to buried last Sunday.

fixing of maximum rates and the enactment of laws to prevent discrimination by rail-

Candidates for the Cabinet Vacancy Multiplying Rapidly.

NEW YORK ENTERS THE CONTEST

A Strong Effort to Be Made to Pass the Dependent Pension Bill Over the President's Veto-National News.

Political Jugglers at Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Expert jugglers at the white house and in New York seem to have hold of the secretaryship of the treasury. It is stated on good authority to-day that Bayard would go into the treasury and United States Minister George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. would be made secretary of state. To-night it is announced that such pressure is being brought from New York for a county democracy man that the president has concluded to select a successor to Manning from that faction of his party. Ex-Mayor Grace was at the white house this morning and it is understood that the burden of his business was upon this matter, particularly with reference to its posssible influence upon the temper of the New York delegation at the next nominating convention. It is understood that the county democracy have a man whom they would like to be:secretary of the treasury, and that Grace presented his name. The president may deem it advisable for political reasons to appoint an active politician, or he may decide that to accept the choice of one faction in New York would only make him enemies in the others, and this may be a further inducement for the appointment of Mr. Fairchild, whose selection would not excite jealousies. It is said that besides the pressure coming from New York there are western members who think a representative of the county democracy should succeed Mr. Manning. A rumor has been running around town for twenty-four hours to the effect that Manning goes out of the treasury for the purpose of taking charge of Cleveland's campaign, and that the administration is to further relax its pretended civil service reform principles so as to cover as far as possible the ground occupied by Governor Hill, of New York, who is now fairly in the field as an opponent of Cleveland for the nomination next year.

VAN WYCK SCORES A POINT. Senator Van Wyck made a very strong speech this afternoon in opposition to the government assuming any responsibility in connection with the Eads' Tehuantepec ship canal scheme. He showed how the government has been fleeced by the Pacific railboods, and gave Jay Gould some slaps which brought forth rounds of apolause. Senator haves of Massachusetts who sympotted the Dawes, of Massachusetts, who supported the measure, was thankful for an opportunity to leave the senate chamber after a few minutes' engagement with the Nebraska senator, whose argument proved to be unanswerable, pensions for nehraskans and lowans. Pensions were issued for Nebraskans today as follows: William A. McLean, insane, Lincoln; John Rowland, Banksville; William T. Leonard, Ellsworth, Jacob Andrus, Atkinson.

Atkinson.
Pensions were issued for Iowans to-day as follows: Jane, widow of Charles Brown, Ashlon; Isaac Cotton, deceased, La Porte City; Sampson D. Sarver, Bussey; William Donlon, Seranton City; Henry A. Robbins, Fort Dodge. Increase of pensions: Thomas Gray, Prairie City; James M. Alvey, Wilsonville; George H. Adams, Drakeville; William F. Myers, Fontanelle; Elisha H. Skinner, Birmingham; George McNeeley, Russell; Martin L. Ware, Centerville; William De Wolf, Pembroke; Daniel Killion, Conkling, Atkinson. Wolf, Pembroke: Daniel Killion, Conklin wolf, Fembroke; Daniel Killon, Conking, reissue; Frederick C. Loeber, Fort Dodge; Thomas J. O'Blenis, Keokuk; Thomas Brown, Drakeville; Robert Kappel, Hepburn; Benjamin T. Dawson, Algona, A pension was to-day granted to Senator Cerro Gordo Williams, of Kentucky. Williams was a soldier in the Mexican war and

this was the first pension granted under the Mexican pension law enacted but a few days ago. It was taken up and allowed withir four hours, THE PRESIDENT AND HIS VETO.

President Cleveland is very much exercised over the probability of the dependent parents pension bill being passed by congress over his veto. It is said he has sent for a number of democratic senasent for a number of democratic sena-tors and representatives and impressed upon them the necessity of his veto being sustained and that his work is having very perceptible effect. This morning's Post (administration organ) has the following editorial in double leads, under the caption "Sustain the Veto, leads, under the caption "Sustain the Veto," which is said to have been inspired at the white house: "The house has made up its mind to light the president's veto of the pauper pension bill, and the senate will, of course, follow suit. In acting on the bill a second time party considerations should entirely disappear, for it would seem as if the welfare of the country were a sufficient test of the merits of such. The bill should be killed for this very reason. It offers a premium for laziness. It offers a temptation for perjury and fraud. It fixes a penalty on self-denial and self-respect. If passed it would extinguish our surplus. If passed it would increase our pension list to four times the size of the standing army of Great Britain. If passed it would prevent a reduction of the passed it would prevent a reduction of the war tariff and Internal revenue from spirits and tobacco. It is the device of demagogues for the reijef of shirks. Democrats of the house and senate ought to present an un broken front in support of the veto, and re DEATH RINGS THE BELL.

publicans likewise. A remarkable coincidence happened yesterday morning at the death of Miss A. W. Duffy, a daughter of Captain O. D. Duffy, the patent attorney. Miss Duffy had faid in a dying condition for several days, being surrounded by the members of her immediate family. She was conscious to the last and talked calany with those about her until a moment or two before the end. The watcher had scarcely made the announcement that she was dead when a sernouncement that she was dead when a servant from below entered the room in answer to the summons of the call bell. No one had rung and the peculiarity of the circumstance was in the fact that all of the six bells placed in the dining-room and communicating with the different rooms of the house had rung violently at the instant when the death toos place, and the bells, with one exception, had not rung since Mr. Duffy moved to his present home, the wires connecting them being broken. The affair created a feeling of awe over the household as no explaination of the mystery has been made.

MILITARY MATTERS,
First Lieutenant Edward A. Catlin, Second artillery, has been detailed as military pro-fessor at Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. Captain M. C. Wyeth, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and ordered to duty at Fort Barancas, Florida. The leave of Major William S. Fremaine, surgeon, has been extended four months for disability.

disability.

Major S. S. Sumner, Eighth cavalry; Captain H. W. Wessels, jr., Third cavalry; Captain John Q. Adams, First cavalry; and First Lieutenant William N. Saint, Sixth cavalry, recorder, have been appointed a board to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to consider

meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to consider and report up on the subject of horse-shoeing in the army.

Speaker Carlisle to-day named Scott of Pennsylvania, Lanham of Texas, and Felton of California, conferees on the part of the house on the trade dollar bill. The senate conferees are Morrill of Vermont, Beck of Kentucky and Jones of Nevada. The point at issue is whether the redenotion of the trade dollar shall come out of the regular monthly purchase of \$2,000,000 worth of bullion. It is practically agreed that the senate conferees will recommend the senate to recede from its position of deuranding that the redemption be deducted from the bullon purchase and that the report will provide that chase and that the report will provide that trade dollars shall be coined into standard dollars. This will do away with this obsolete

con forever.

The president has nominated Charles M.
Mercer, of Iowa, surveyor of customs for the
port of Burnington and Owen McLanghin,

of Iowa, surveyor of customs for the port of Euclid Martin and C. Parker, of Omaha, are in the city, James A. Cooley, of Nebraska, arrived

James A. Cooley, of Nebraska, arrived to-day.

H. Windsor and wife, of Des Moines, are registered at the Ebbitt.

Joseph Bryant, of Schuyler, Neb., arrived here this evening.

COMPLETING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has recommended congress to appropriate \$6,000 for completing the public building at Nebraska City and \$8,000 for the public building at Council Bluffs.

EXCITEMENT OVER BEER.

A Des Moines Constable and Lawyer Get Into Trouble Over a Carload. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-This morning a carload of beer arrived from St. Louis over the Wabash for Huribut, Hess & Co., shipped by the Anheuser-Busch Bottling company, Constable Pierce heard of it and examining the county archives discovered that Huribut, Hess & Co, had no permit. Getting his papers, he seized the car and employed a drayman to haul its contents to a storehouse. Mr. Huribut heard of the seizure at noon and hunting up ex-Justice McMartin began proceedings to replevin the beer. He said that Pierce had no right to seize it, as the bill of lading showed that the carload was consigned to C. H. Ward individually, although the cases and barrels were marked H. H. & Co. In the meantime Pierce hauled the German vintage away, leaving the owners to do what they might. Attorney McMartin secured a writ of replevin under the impression that Pierce had no warrant when he seized the beer. Armed with the writ McMartin proceeded to where the beer was being stored and finding one of McNutt's draymen unloading several cases of beer ordered him to reload on the authority of the writ and instructing him to return the beer to the car regardless. The driver obeyed and started. He had reached the alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Court Avenne, when Pierce rushed up, and, boarding the wagon, ordered the driver to return. Acting under his instructions the driver refused point black, but Pierce, whose blood was up, pulled out his revolver and shoving the muzzie under the nose of the astonical driver and shoving the muzzie under the nose of the astonical driver and shoving the muzzie under the nose of the astonical driver and the driver and shoving the muzzie under the nose of the astonical and the driver and shoving the muzzie under the nose of the astonical driver. meantime Pierce hauled the German vintage shoving the muzzle under the nose of the as snoving the inizzic under the nose of the as-tonished drayman repeated his orders. This time it was obeyed, and followed by a lowling mob the beer was returned, unloaded and Const-bles Potts and Logan shoved it into the cellars and placed it under lock and key despite the threats and protestations of McMartin.

A Missouri Valley Firm Fails. Missoum Valley, Ia., Feb. 17.-[Special Telegram to the Bee.]-The doors of S. Altshuler & Co., dealer in gents' furnishing goods, of this place, were closed to-day by the sheriff under a writ of attachment. This was a general surprise to everyone, as the firm was supposed to have been one among the best in standing of the place. The liabilities are claimed to be \$35,000 and assets \$20,000. Attachments have already been got ten out to the amount of about \$10,000 and it is thought further developments will greatly increase this amount. Among the heaviest creditors are M. Holbrook and G. H. Mc-Gaven, of this place; J. V. Farwell & Co.; Strauss, Glazier & Co. and F. Meyer & Bro., of Chicago. The firm had a branch house at Blair, Neb., which is also reported closed. ported closed.

Death of an Old Keokuk Citizen. KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 17 .- Special Telegram to the Bee. |-News received here announces the death of Richard McAllister, February 12, at Washington City. He was formerly an attorney of Keokuk. He was appointed post-master in October, 1860, as a Breekenridge lemocrat, but was soon succeeded by Judge Howell.

G. A. R. Celebration,

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Fort Donelson post, No. 236, G. A. R., celebrated the twenty-lifth anni versary of the battle of Fort Donelson in the post room last night. J. P. Dolliver delivered an able address on the Donelson campaign. State Treasurer Twombley, of Des Moines, also made a speech. The affair was a great

Passed a Successful Examination.

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 17.- [Special Telegram to the Bre.]-Fred P. Wilson, of this city, was successful in the examination for a Wes Point cadetship held by Prof. Gurney and Mr. Tedford. He is a member of the B class in the high school and is eighteen years old. He will leave about March 1 for West Point to take his final examination. Nine young men competed here.

Another Bulgarian Announcement. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17 .- It is stated that Herr Von Radowitz, German ambassa dor to the porte, has informed the Bulgarian deputation that in the event of failure to settle the Bulgarian question by the negotia tions pending, Russia will occupy Bulgari with the consent of Germany and Austria.

NEW YORK STOCKS. Interest Centers in Richmond Ter

minal Which Scores a Big Drop. NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The stock market was rather more active than usual to-day, but notwith standing that all the talk was bullish about everything sold off more or less. A good deal of interest centered in Richmond Terminal, which scored a drop of 214 per cent early in the day. It was claimed that the clique in it was overloaded with stocks, and that some one had been trying to get out The banks were discriminating against the stock, rendering weak holders more than ever inclined to sell. Another advance in exchange brought rates above the gold ex porting point and enabled the bears to sel the market off without meeting much oppo sition. London prices for American securi ties, too, were in most instances a shad lower. About the only reassuring factor in the situation was the advance in English consuls and French rentes, which was taken to indicate an improved prospect for peace abroad, St. Paul earnings for the second week of February decreased \$25,000. The Reading's statement for January showed an increase of over three hundred thousand dollars, and was regarded as indicating a very favorable summer's business. The break in Richmond Terminal, however, demoralized the bulls, and no attempt was lower. About the only reassuring factor in moralized the buils, and no attempt was made to lift the price, although it was known that the cliques had buying orders in the market on a scale down. Sales to noon were 120,000 shares. During the closing hour there was a study dealine in prices. Apparently no one wanted stocks, and when they were offered for sale some concession had to be given. The Reading clique was very active, advising people to buy that stock; that the reorganization scheme was certain to go through. There was no scram-bling for stocks, however, and the closing prices were a shade under the opening. The whole list closed easy at a concession from the opening figures. The total sales were about two hundred thousand shares.

Bondbolders Disagree.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-The reorganization committee of the Central Iowa railroad has had several meetings but as yet has been unable to agree upon any satisfactory plan, Holders of first mortgage bonds claim that holders of consolidated mortgage bonds wish them to concede too much and they will not agree to any plan providing for an indis-criminate cutting down of interest which the junior securities propose,

Prohibition in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 17.-The senate passed a resolution which provides for the submission of the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in this state. The house adopted the resolution two weeks ago. The question will be voted on in November 1883.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather For Nebraska and Iowa focal rains of suow, followed by cooler, fair weather

THE LAST VETO SUSTAINED.

The House Fails to Pass the Texas Bill Over the President's Head.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY MEASURE,

Adoption of the Conference Report-The Senate Agrees to a Subatitute For the Eads Bill-Other Legislation.

House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The message of the president, returning without his approval the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the special destribution of seed to the drought-stricken counties of Texas, was laid before the house

this morning. Mr. Lanham of Texas moved that the bill and accompanying message be referred to the committee on agriculture. Inasmuch, he said, as he had introduced this bill, he was unwilling to let the occasion pass without saying a word in vindication of the action of congress in passing this measure. In doing so it followed precedents established in 1875 and in 1883, when a bill of similar character passed congress and became a law. If seeds could be distributed for the object of promot-. ing agriculture, if the agricultural interest was continental in its character, then the needs of agriculture should be considered equal in rank to any other requirement of the government. When the government was accustomed to make a general distribution of seed it did not seem unconstitutional to con-centrate that distribution in a particular local-ity where the need was the greatest. The motion to refer was lost—57 to 74.

The question was then put, "Would the house pass the bill, the president's objections to the contrary notwithstanding," and was answered in the negative—yeas, 83; nays, 120 Would the

160.
Among those who voted in the affirmative Allong those who voted in the aliminative to pass the Texas seed bill over the president's veto were hitt, Payson, Cannon, Necee and Plumb of Illinois.

Mr. Hammond of Georgia called up the conference report on the anti-Mormon bill and Mr. Bennett of North Carolina spoke against the adoption of the report.

Mr. Eden of Illinois also grittalend the report.

Mr. Eden of Illinois also criticised the report, which he said made the marshal the indge and jury to determine whether a perhinge and jury to determine whether a person was guilty of an offense and invested him with the power, without investigation, to commit that person to jail. He did not think that in dealing with the crime of polygamy (which every one wished suppressed) it was necessary to give the marshal power to trample on the rights of the people of Utali.

of Utah.

The conference report was then agreed to
—yeas, 202; nays, 40.

Mr. Grosvener of Ohio called up the veto
message of the president on the bill granting
a pension to Sally Ann Bradley. The house
(yeas, 113; nays, 140) refused to consider the
mension yelo.

pension veto,

Mr. O'Neill then attempted to have the call of committees for reports dispensed with, but was unsuccessful.

The speaker appointed Messrs, Scott, Lan-ham and Feiton as conterees on the trade

Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin, from the committee on judiciary, reported the bill provid-ing for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota. Committee of the

whole.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. In order to simplify and facilitates consideration of the bill, Mr. Belmont of New York offered a substitute for so much of the bill as had not already been disposed of. This substitute is framed to avoid points of order which would operate against the original bill in the matter of reclassification of consular service. The existing classification is retained, thus cutting off the proposed increase of salaries. Provisions for the appointment of two inspectors of for the appointment of two inspectors of consulates is also omitted from the substi-tute, and the appropriation for contingent expenses of consulates is reduced from \$200,000 to \$150,000. The substitute was

agreed to. The bill as amended was reported to the house and, after debate, passed.

Mr. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the sundry civil appropriation bill with the senate amendments, recommending concurrence in twentwo of these amendments and non-concur-rence in 236 amendments. Pending action the house adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Mr. Hoar presented resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature in favor of coast detenses and the building of a navy "that will command the conndence of the American people and the respect of other nations."

Mr. Wilson of Iowa presented a petition of citizens of Iowa in favor of a board of international arbitration. Bills were introduced and referred as foll

By Mr. Whittorne-To create a naval reserve in auxilliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine of the United States. Mr. Plumb presented a petition from

Grand Army posts of Kausas for the passage (over the president's veto) of a dependent relative pension bill. Laid on the table. Mr. Miller (by request) introduced a bill to appropriate money to pay the cost of drilling wells over three thousand feet deep in every state and every territory, and to give all profits

of valuable minerals found therein for school

purposes. Referred to the committee on education and labor. The senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the increase of the naval establishment (Hale's bill). amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Butler (Requiring vessels to be for "sea services") was withdrawn. The bill was then passed—yeas, 45; nays, 7. The nays werg Coke, Jones of Arkansas, Plumb, Vance, Van Wyck, Vest and Voorhees. The bill provides for the construction of heavily armored vessels for coast defense and also for

mored vessels for coast defense and also for gun boats and torpedo boats, and appropriates \$15,400,000 to be available during five years from March 4, 1887.

The senate then proceeded to consider a number of house bills on the calendar to which there were no objections. The following was passed: To credit the territory of Dakota with \$27,650 for ordnance stores.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Eads Tehuantepec ship railway bill, and Mr. Vest offered a new substitute for the bill. the Eads Tehnantepec ship railway bill, and Mr. Vest offered a new substitute for the bill. It recites that the government of Mexico has granted to Captain Eads a concession for the granted to Captain Eads a concession for the construction and operation of a ship railway across the 1sthmus of Tehuantepec, and has authorized him and his associates to obtain a charter either in Mexico or elswhere. It therefore incorporates James B. Eads and some eighty other persons, named as a body politic under the name and title of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship railway company. The stock is not to exceed \$100,030,000, and when 10 per cent of the stock is subscribed for and 10 per cent thereon paid in cash, a meeting of stockholders is to be held in Washington or New York for the election of directors. If \$10,000,000 of stock is not subscribed for, and 10 per cent in cash paid Scribed for, and 10 per cent in each paid thereon within two years, the charter is to expire by limitation. Mr. Van Wyck offered to this substitute the

amendment which he had offered to the orig-inal one—that no certificate of stock shall be issued outif it shall have been fully paid for

issued until it shall have been tully paid for in money, at har value, and that no bonds in excess of the amount of the capital actually paid in shall be issued and that no bonds shall be issued or disposed of at less than their jar vaine.

On monem of Mr. Hoar, the amendment offered by Mr. Van Wyck was amended by the provision that the 10 per cent of stock to be subscribed for and paid before the issue of certificates shall not be assignable until the whole of it shall have been paid in; and that no bonds shall be authorized or issued until the paid in capital shall amount to \$5,000,000 (mstead of \$10,000,000).

As thus amended, Mr. Van Wyck's amend-

As thus a nebded, Mr. Van Wyek's amend-cent was agreed to. Ms Mortill offered as amandmani restrict